# EUROPE.

Malaga During the Bombardment.

The International Question on the Eastern Question.

Internal Improvements of

The Inman steamship City of London, Captain Lettch, from Liverpool 13th via Queenstown 14th, arrived at this port yesterday with mails and details of cable telegrams up to date of sailing. Hunger typhus has appeared in several districts of

The inhabitants of Nice are preparing a petition or the suppression of the gaming institutions at

Monaco.

A Mr. Joel, an Israelite, has been appointed judge at Stralsund, being the first instance of a Jew being called to the bench in Prussia.

The Minister of War in Belgium has decreed that in future all military regulations shall be issued in

part Pacha from Syra, but his demand has been rejected, on the ground that Hobart Pacha is only blockading the Enosis, and not the port of Syra. The Committee of the International and Perma-nent Peace League, says a Paris paper, have opened a subscription to award a prize of 5,000 francs to the author of the best work on the "Crime of War."

The last tidings from Belgrade state that a slave dealer having offered four Musselman women for sale the Servian government granted them their freedom at once. The trader in human flesh intends

give him any compensation whatever. ticle of food. In 1808 the number of horses killed r this purpose was no less than 4,044. The blood archased by a manufacturer, who uses it as a A Berlin restaurant intends shortly to open an horse flesh will be served to the guests.

to consider the course to be pursued in regard to the recent judgment of the Privy Council in the case of Martin vs. Mackonochie, was held on the 12th inst.,

system of education based on local taxation and aided by the national treasury. This education he ould make compulsory with respect to the children

of criminals and vagrants.

The Board of Trade of London have ordered a binocular glass to be prepared for presentation to Mr. William Talbot, master of the Star of Hope, of Aberacen, in acknowledgment of his humane seroning fifty-two persons (crew and passel foundered at sea on the 25th of Novem

The Gazette of Madrid publishes an official report respecting the rising in Malaga, according to which forty soldiers were killed, 174 were wounded, and thirty-seven received slight contusions. The Pueblo in the houses they stormed occupied by the insur-gents, and it thinks that an inquiry ought to be insti-

res to raise a monument to Lord Byron, who con-ibuted so much to Hellenic independence before ed to the poet on the spot where he breathed his last. One-half of the expenses will be defrayed by the corporate body and the rest left to the charge

The Manchester Examiner says that the proposed made on their behalf to obtain, as an alterna-the adoption of short time. At a delegate ting on Sunday it was determined, supposing short-time movement should not be adopted, to se the settlement of the matter by arbitration . throughout the district during the next few days.

## SPAIN.

ction of the Government Tropps in Malagn— Scenes in the City—The Bombardment— Escape of American Residents—Firing on

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1869.

The truth in relation to the Malaga artair is coming out daily, and it is still more unfavorable for the government. The slaughter of the inhabitants was terrible. The troops gave no quarter in many places. Barricades would be taken, and when the volunteers threw down their arms and surrendered they were at once bayoneted to a man. Unarmed persons in houses were broken in upon and bayoneted and thrown out of the windows. The barbartites and atrocities committed by a regiment of Cazadores recalled the Spanish deeds in the Notherlands. This regiment had been with Novaliches and were the object of all the abuse and revilings of the populace wherever they had been stationed. Naturally enough they were greatly embittered against the people, and they wrought a fearful vengeance when they got the chance. It is the only excuse that is offered for their savage butcheries. It may go for what it, is worth. The losses of the populace were very heavy, many being killed and a large number wounded. The exact number will probably never be known.

The bombardment of the town by the ships of war and the castle of Gibraiforo was commenced and carried on without due notice. General De Rodas

and the castle of Gibralforo was commenced and carried on without due notice. General De Rodas sent notice to the Swedish Consul at three o'clock of

sent potice to the Swedish Consul at three o'clock of the afternoon before the bombardment was to begin. He was requested to notify the other Consuls, but he declined, returning the notices with the remark that he was not a post office or a porter.

'The English and Beignan Consuls did not receive their notices before nine o'clock at night, and the firing was to begin at daylight in the morning. It was too late to remove their families or to notify their countrymen of the dangers that awaited them, as the streets were too dangerous to be entered after dark.

menced. The Americans in town were thus left to look out for themselves and to escape as beat they might.

There were two American families in the city—Mr. and Mrs. Codman and child, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Hail, wife and child. The latter were in the Hotel Victoria and the former in their residence, in the Calle de Alamos. No notice had been given capital fishes, of the Swatara, of the proposed bombardment, and he was greatly surprised when the firing was opened. He determined, however, to send a boat ashore to rescue the two families and to bring off the Consul if possible. Master Newell was sent sahore with a flag and proceeded safely to the Hotel Victoria, where Mr. Hall and his family were found. Mr. Codman's family were living some distance off, and there were ten or tweive barricades between them and the hotel; so it was not deemed prudent to go after them. The nationals cheered the flag in the most enthusiantic manner and offered a guard to escort the party down to the quay. For obvious reasons this offer was declined; but three of the volunteers were accepted to carry the baggage to the boat. The party had reached the mole and were crossing under the Custom House shed when the soldiers in the water battery fired a voiley of musketry, which quickly scattered it. Mrs. Hall and her calld took shelter behind an iron derrick on the wharf, but a company of soldiers from the Custom House, opposite, sent in banother voiley of balls, and the party then left their baggage and made a rush for the boat.

The nationals at the end of the Alameda, seeing the party fred upon, blazed away at the liftle baltery in turn. In all the firing fortunately none of the Americans were hurt, though they were between a cross fire. The three nationals whe had accompanied Mr. Hall with his baggage dropped that and, standing bravely up, fired in return like brave men that they were. This went on for about five minutes when a party of carbineros sallied out from the little battery, captured one of the malionals and and work for the pa

The International Conference—Its Organiza-

Conference now being held in Paris for the settled difficulties between Greece and Turkey asset

nce which successive dehum-nce. This floating debt amounted intry. This floating debt amounted intry. This floating debt amounted eemed not as a continuous to this, and, in addition to this, by were calling with impatience for a in the execution of "works of general have indispensable." To meet these it was decided to issue a loan of which was accordingly done in which a subscriptions, as will be a subscriptions, as will be a subscriptions.

penses amount to considerably less than was the case in 1877. They are stated at 1722,063,7327., and as the receipts are calculated to amount to 1.722,444,303f. there remains a surplus instead of a deficit to be contemplated, and the consequence is, as we suposse M. Magne hopes, that there will for this year be no budget rectificatif; or, in other words, no extra demands upon the purses of the taxpayers. There will be, it is true, supplementary expenses to meet, chiefly in consequence of the dearness of food and forage; but here again the increase of the indirect taxes will come in and more than counterbalance the supplementary credits taken by the various Ministers. Thus the prospect for 1870 seems to be still more smiling. There are, indeed, additions to be made to the expense side of the account for that year, including an increase on the telegraphic and postal services, and the further augmentation of pay to military and naval officers. These increases allowable that the receipt side of the account will increase also by as much as 36,719,060f., so that there will be a gain even on what M. Magne calls the "progression," of 5,210,047. Upon the making up of the whole so-count, it is calculated that 1870 will, subject, as we are reminded, to "unforesseen modifications," show a surplus of no less than 88,607,146f. This, however, is not purely gained, for there is the "extraordinary one lives; and in this instance it is calculated that it will have enough and to spare. In short, the immediate future looks piessing enough, and it seems almost an excess of modesty in M. Magne to speak of it as he does. "Such is," he says, "the situation. We must not exaggerate its advantages. But if it has not arrived at the degree of prosperity which we could desire, and which we try to attain, it is just to recognize that it is in the path of progress." He remarks that less was characterized by "alternations of confidence and apprehension, of activity and stagnation," but that public opinion has, on the whole, shown how hope may

The Eastern Question Revived—Looking Towards Turkey and the Policy in Greece—Reffrend Communication with the Black Sea.—Condition of the Armics—Anticipations of War—Feeling Towards Austria—Cabinet Squabbles—Railroad Development.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19 (31), 1868.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19 (31), 1868.

You probably expect to find in this letter some important and more or less positive intelligence concerning the newly-revived and complicated East ern question; but the fact is the Russian government has not-as yet taken any in the least declaive step in the Greco-Turkian contention, and is not expected to do so for the next few months, unless forced to it by circumstances, as of course it could not remain an idle looker on should the conflict become a question of being or not being for Greece. The reason of this temporary inaction is also of a negative nature, but very obvious and sensible.

also of a negative nature, but very obvious and sensible.

The railway communications with the Black Seasare not completed, and till they are it is highly desirable to avoid the necessity of transporting considerable quantities of troops to those shores which must be the chief seat of war. The reorganization and armament of our armies, according to the new and approved systems, has not yet taken place. The baggage trains are insufficient, and, till all this has been provided for, it were more than unreasonable to hasten the opening of a conflict whose issue must have so great and declaive an influence on our future greatness and power, not to mention the final severing of the Gordian knot in the East,

the innocent bone of contention. You will remember what I told you about the cantity subsisting between the aristocratical or court party, whose leader is Mr. Timasher, Minister of the Interior, and whose strong Polish and German tendencies are the cause of so much party in the cause of so much categories and the national party (sometimes called old Russian party, principally (sometimes called old Russian party, principally (sometimes), at the head of the strong principally (sometimes), at the head of the strong party principally (sometimes), at the head of the strong party principally (sometimes).

minusine, is the snape of leading articles containing anti-governmental and all but mutinous tendencies. This document was read at one of the sittings of the Committee of Ministers, at which Mr. Miliutine was present by the Emperor's special desire; and foremost among the heads of accusation was the perversity with which the Invalid had wilfully misled public opinion by rasing an alarm about famine when there was no famine at all. It is said that at this place the heir-presumptive and Mr. Miliutine exchanged significant and contemptuous giances. For several consecutive Tuesdays—the day of the Committee of Ministers' weekly meeting—the debates were loud and angry; and I may give you as a sample the following dialogue, which, as I have it from a source of very high authority, ensued during a suspension of one of the last sittings between Mr. Miliutine and Count Schouwloff, the chief of the dreaded secret police, whose power and influence are so great at present that he is nicknamed "His Majesty Peter ine Pourth." The Count was the first to say—for Miliutine is never the attacking party—"The Fracalid was always intended for a special military organ, and you had no business to fill it with general political and literary articles, thereby placing it on the same footing with ordinary private periodicals."

"The subscribers to the Fracalid," answered Miliutine, "are almost exclusively military men, a very great number of whom spend several years of their lives on duty in such out of the way places, where no other printed paper ever mikes its appearance, it thought it but to public mind in the provinces."

"I did not," quietly replied the Minister, "nor could I have that thought, knowing very well that the public mind in the provinces is governed by the genetic mind in the provinces."

"I did not," quietly replied the Minister, "nor could I have the thought of the monitorial and interpretation in the character of an official exclusively military organ. The government paper will contain all the utases of government and

Russian Regulations in Petand.

The Siecte of Paris mentions that Russia has committed a fresh act of persecution against Poland. Three centuries back Poland adopted the Gregorian calendar; but a ukase from St. Petersburg has now, without any previous notice, substituted for it the Julian one. All the habits of the nation are suddenly disorganized; all the dates changed as the good pleasure of the CZar. Successive improvements had been introduced in the division of time. The imperfections of the Roman method of calculating, admitted by John Muller, Clavins, and other assronomers, were, after labors spread over more than a hundred years, corrected under Gregory XIII; then came the republican calengar, the only one based on exact knowledge of the movement of the earth in its orbit, and which fixed the commencement of the year, not on the first of January, which is absurd, but on the precise day on which the sun arrives at the real antumn equinox, in entering the eign of the Blance. Of the three systems the duesian government has retained the most antiquated and the least logical, which it now imposes on Poland.

the new provinces are, will certainly not risk them by a French-Austrian war. Thus the confidence in peace is not the least shaken by the offensive articles of the press, and only the partisans of the disposeessed princes are believing in war. These are stirring enough and have their agents everywhere; but all this is to no purpose and only throwing money to the winds; they can d. nothing by themselves, for people are not foolish enough to throw themselves against the Prussian bayonets for the gratification of a couple of princes who would again act contrary to their expectations if they were restored to the throne. It is a pity that Prussia does not loosen the strings of her military rule so far as to conclitate the people in her own provinces, which would be easy enough. A great change has taken piace in Wurtemburg. The people there, of course, do not wish to join the Northern Confederation; but the opposition has totally succumbed in their attempt to break through the alliance treaty with Prussia. Minister Varnbühler declared that they would stick fast to the Prussian alliance, and this had been sanctioned by the majority of the democratic Chamber. The parky was split on the question of foreign assistance. As a proof of the Prussian prediction of the government the Prussian uniform has been adopted by the Wartemburg army.

In Bayaria the agitation for universal sufrage and vote by ballot is increasing; numerous petitions to that effect have been presented to the Chamber.

In Bavaria the agitation for universal suffrage and vote by ballof is increasing; numerous petitions to that effect have been presented to the Chamber.

As is generally the case whenever there is a lull in politics, the Catholic clergy are making themselves prominent; they are now particularly active to recover their lost influence in the public senoois, with the public to no effect, but unfortunately protected and supported by the government of Protestant Prussia. Even here in our town our municipal authorises have to keep up a hard fight for the independence of our schools, into which hypocrites from old Prussia want to creep. Public opinion is decifiedly against confessional schools, and the public institutions would become deserted if an attempt were made to force clergymen into them as schoolmasters.

Connoil of the Northern Connoil of the Northern Confederation, by which the subjects of one Power residing on the territory of another shall be submitted to the conscription and fulfil the military duties of the country they inhabit. Such a convention being desirable, in the interests both of the several countries and in those of the Confederation, I, the undersigned Connocliof of the latter, have the honor to ask your authorization for concluding the treaty.

BISMARCK.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Voice of the Press Regarding the Situation of Affairs in the East.

The London Morning Post of the 13th says:—It is just because Greece has no voice in its decision and has no alternative but to obey, that we may look for the speedy re-establishment of diplomatic, if not of cordial relations between her and Turkey. And it is needless to say that if it were otherwise, and if Greece not only took the same position as the other Powers at the Conference, but possessed the means of vindicating her claim to be regarded as an independent State, the work in which the Plenipotentiaries are now engaged might be regarded as hopeless. Greece has all the desire but wants the strength to expel the Turks from Europe. She is realy even now to make common cause with Russia for the accomplishment of this object. But alone Greece can do nothing. She can hardly

trons wer. Actuated by that feeling which are has so constantly prided herself on manifesting, it is fortunate for Europe that Greece is powerless, and she will have none but herself to biame if the other European Powers, warned by what has now taken place, are careful to prevent her from changing her present position.

The London Globe of the 12th observes:—

The practical question at the present moment is whether Greece will readily submit to the jurisdiction of the Conference. As a matter of fact, it is wholly impossible that her resistance can very seriously affect any P. wer except herself. Greece cannot maintain a great war single handed. She has neither the strength nor the resources necessary for such an enterprise, but she may cause infinite trouble, and her conduct may give rise to unpiesant complications. It is therefore to be desired that she may at once submit to the dictates of common sense, and desist from an opposition at once offensive and ineffectual. Meanwhile there is a grave necessary that the public opinion of European States should be brought to bear upon her very decidedly. She must be taught that her insubordination is lowering her in the eye of Europe, and that no good can result, but much harm, from her rebellious and impracticable scheming. Happily, it is inconceivable that Greece can be so footlish as to oppose the combined counsels of the great Powers. Should the fellomic government refuse to allow their repransentative to appear before the Conference, the deliberations will proceed in his absence, and the result must be forced upon dreece with the authority of Europe. Every courtesy has been shown to Greece. She has been treated with great consideration; but courtesy and consideration must not be mistaken for conditions, and consideration must not be mistaken for conditions and consideration must not be mistaken for conditions and consideration must not be mistaken for conditions and consideration and the second of 12,000. Moreover, the old muskets have been employed. The purchase

same rate Roumania will soon become the arsenal for the whole East.

The London Standard of the 13th thus speaks:—

No doubt it was always, and is still, possible for the Conference to proceed with its deliberations whether Greece chooses to recognize them or not, and to trent nor as a nonentity. But the gnexpected obstinacy displayed by the petty kingdom has only brought as face to face, perhaps a little sooner than was at one time thought likely, with the real danger. What are the inhentiens of Russia? Is the Hellenic nation only the catapaw of its mighty fleighbor, and, conscious of its own inglorious relationship, but amothering all ideas of wounded dignity in the flerceness of its resentment against the Ottoman't Or is it really deceived by loud professions uttered at Moscow and St. Fetersburg, not intended to be followed up by immediate acts? What Russia intends is probably a mystary; but there can be little Joubt what it is that Greece imagines her to intend. King Goorge and his commeliors believe that, let the worst come to the worst, the Auscovite will not leave them to the michecked venguance of the Moslem. They also probably calculate on sympathetic mereminis against Ottoman rule in every province of European Turkey of a mature to harass and exhaust the Sultan's resources, and of a duration which will allow Russia, if not other Powers, to be drawn into the vortex.

### SCOTLAND.

much was slowed and become choked by grain of the safety of the engineers, or any of them, the court feels bound to defer pronouncing judgment upon any alleged errors of commission or omission an their part, reserving to itself the right, should sircumstances admit of it, hereafter to receive aditional evidence; and with this view they are of pinion that the ends of public justice require that he inquiry should be deemed to be open. The court sil, therefore, make an ad interim report to the part of Trade.

There is scarcely a ship which reaches the Mersey but what has suffered more or less damage from the recent heavy gaies in the Atlantic. The ship Francis B. Cutting, which has just arrived from Baltimore, though she made one of the fastest passages on record—viz: eighteen days sixteen hours—to Liverpool, encountered very severe weather on the vorage. On the 24th December, in latitude 33 46 N., longitude 61 W., nassed the wreck of a vessel painted black, with e is a lot of ne

## TURKEY.

Greek Residents in the Ottoman Empire.

A letter from Varna et the 25th December states that in consequence of exlers sent from Constantinople by the King of the Relieues to the Consul of Greece the latter had lowered his fag and warned his country. The Greek colony there is, by the importance of its members, by their fortune and by the rank they occupy, one of the first in the empire. They immediately called a meeting to draw up a petition to the Suitan, in which they ask permission to remain in Turker, offering to submit to all the obligations which—may be imposed upon them by the administration. This proceeding has been well received at Constantinople, and until the question is finally settled they have been granted an unlimited delay. Also from Choumia, the Dardanelles and Gailpioli news arrives that large numbers of Greeks, on learning the events which had occurred and without awaiting the order for expulsion, hastened to make a legal declaration expressing their desire to bocome subjects of the Sultan.

The paper to be started in Paris by the ex-Queen Isabella is to bear the title of the "Conservateur Liberal."

Impeliate is to bear the title of the "Conservateur Liberal."

In the year 1868 the passenger traffic between England and France reached the total of 306,330, being yia Calais, 142,221; Boulogne, 109,325; Dieppe, 36,577, and Havre, 19,207.

A wealthy Muscovite living in Paris hired the Casino for the evening of the 18th inst. and had a fine time of it with 400 young people of both sexes whom he had invited.

The International and Permanent Peace League of Paris has opened a subscription for the purpose of awarding a prize of \$1,000 in gold for the Propose of awarding a prize of \$1,000 in gold for the best work on "The Urime of War."

At a recent masked ball held in Vienna two masks representing Counts Bismarck and Reust, who wasked through the salons arm in arm, were arrested by the police and locked up.

On January I the position of the works of the Mont Cenis tungel was the following:—Out of the total length of \$2,220 metres \$2,65 have been executed—that is, \$2,363 from the south and \$5,803 metres from the north.

No country consumes so much manufactured sugar in the shape of bombons as France. According to the Montleur of Paris the annual manufacture amounts to \$4,000,000, of which only ten per cent is exported. Cheap sweets are imported finto France from England to the yearly extent of about \$1,000,000.

The Vicercy of Egypt has sent one of his sons to Paris "to complete his education" and another to England for the same purpose. It seems that the practice of economy does not enter into the Egyptian sovereign's notions of instruction, for the young pennee located at Paris has been allowed to hire for himself an entire manniom in one of the first quarters at a very high reart, though it is the custom there, even for wealthy people, to content themselves with "apartments." The prince has also been allowed to spend between \$10,000 and \$15,000 in decorating the interior. He is now engaged in buying furniture for it and has given \$4,000 for a single carpet. In his stables he has alroady placed twait the very bos

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamship Alaska, Captain Gray, arrived yearday from Aspinwall, with mails and name on San Francisco.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

NEW YORK, Jan 23, 1809.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—I notice that Dr. Harris reports to the Metropolitan Board of Health that there had been some lilegal proceedings taken by some person to ship of transport nitro-glycerine. This company manufactures large quantities of this article daily, and delivers it to purchasers at the factory in New Jersey, packed and marked according to the law provided. In all cases known to the company it has been stored and transported as prescribed by law. The packages referred to by Dr. Harris were marked "Nitro-glycerine—Dangerons" in large letters, and in order to make sure of careful handling, it seems, the purchaser marked on another end of the boxes "Gasoline" in pencil, which is a more dangerons article than nitro-glycerine. If it was carted through the city it was authorized by law, which also permits gangowder to be transported in like manner. This company never sanctions the storage or transportation of nitro-glycerine, except according to the acts of Congress and the legislatures of States. When packed according to law an accident is almost impossible. It is largely used throughout the country, and tons of it are daily transported, and according to law, and no accident has occurred, aithough in some cases the cars have been considerably broken to prices by collisions. Some railways will not transport nitro-glycerine, and as contractors are compelled to use it they may be led to smuggle in defiance of law over such railways, but this company will not sanction such proceeding, preferring to await the spread of intelligence among transportation people.

TAL P. SHAFFNER.

President of Nitro-Glycerine Company.

(Conneant, Ohio (Jan. 25), correspondence of the Buffalo Express.)

One of the boldest and most bloody murders ever perpetrated occurred in the town of Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on Priday evening last, at about haif-nast seven o'clock, the victim being an old man about seventy years of age, named Robert M. Fray. For many years it has been known that this old man possessed a few hundred dollars in specie, which was secreted in some part of the house. Living a single life and obscure, it was a fine opportunity for some assassin to enter and take possession of the house and carry off the spoils. This was attempted; but when about one-half of their bloody deed was done they became frightened by some persons coming along the road, and made their enough through the back door and into the woods. By tracks, &c., there were evidently two persons engaged in the murder. About the time the act was done some neighboring boys came to the house on an errand, and found the old man lying under his bed with his throat cut and skull broken. The next day search was made by the citizans for his treasure, who found about \$400 very anuity put away in sa upper loft of the house, \$416 of which was specie. Although the subortiles are on the alert for the murderers, no suspicions are resting upon any one, though it is hoped that some light will are long break upon this bloody deed. Mr. Pray was quite an eccentric, yet a peaceful citizen; has lived in the town of Austinburg upwards of forty-five years, most of the time upon his little farm of twenty acros. His friends living in Williamsburg, N. T., have been informed by telegraph of the horrhie death of Mr. Pray. It was the evident intention of the ruffmus to plander the house, then set to on five, in order to leave the matter in doubt as to how he came by his death. A coroner's inquest was hed the same night, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.